

## AGGRESSIVE GERMANY

### TO SEND WARSHIPS TO CHINA AND TO HAYTI.

Eight Men-of-War and Large Force Getting Ready for Descent on China—Russia and Austria Assure—Hr of Free Swing in the East—Acknowledgement of American Friendly Intervention in Hayti—Afloat of a tariff War on America—Standard Oil Company Monopoly.

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Berlin, November 27.—The presence of Emperor William at Kiel upon the occasion of swearing in the naval recruits had the expected effect of clearing the situation, so far as Germany's attitude towards China and Hayti is concerned. Within two months, a squadron of eight fine cruisers, having on board 3,500 men, will be assembled in Chinese waters and the fact that Prince Henry, of Prussia, a brother of his majesty, is to command half the force lends probability to the reports current in government circles that hot work is expected, as Prince Henry's great ambition for years past has been to win naval laurels. Furthermore, the correspondent here of the Associated Press has been told by gentlemen who were at Kiel upon the occasion referred to, that Emperor William in conversation with Admiral von Knorr, commander-in-chief of the Imperial navy, and with Prince Henry, made use of the expression: "We must forestall England." This remark was made while the emperor was enquiring on the situation in China and Hayti, and it is said that the advantage gained by the quick action of the German naval forces in Kiaochow bay must be followed by an adequate strengthening of the squadron by the forces available.

In this connection, the correspondent of the Associated Press learns that within three days of the emperor's visit to Kiel, the German government has decided to send a fleet of six cruisers to Hayti, and to send a fleet of six cruisers to China. The German government has also decided to send a fleet of six cruisers to Hayti, and to send a fleet of six cruisers to China. The German government has also decided to send a fleet of six cruisers to Hayti, and to send a fleet of six cruisers to China.

In regard to the trouble between Germany and Hayti, the imperial warship Gelelon will proceed to Hayti, and will be fitted for sea and will enforce the demands of Germany, backed up by the two German government ships, the Gelelon and the Hamburg. The German government has also decided to send a fleet of six cruisers to Hayti, and to send a fleet of six cruisers to China.

In spite of the action of the South German dealers, after the announcement that the Mannheim Pure Oil Company, a competitor of the Standard Oil Company, had purchased an island in the Rhine, on which it is proposed to build gigantic tanks, to exclusively supply the market of the United States, the impression prevails in commercial circles that the German representatives of the Standard Oil Company have won the fight and will crush all competition.

Of the petroleum import of the current year, America furnished 385,642 tons and Russia furnished 4,000 tons. Reports from Bremen and Hamburg show that the Standard Oil Company is now virtually alone in the field.

The appeal of the Austro-Hungarian minister for foreign affairs, Count Goluchowski, asking Europe to unite against American competition, is very variously commented upon here. The liberal and radical newspapers condemn such a step.

The Volks Zeitung says: "It is easily seen who would have to pay the bill when all the European agrarians are united. The burden of the bill would fall on the shoulders of the American farmer, who would have to sacrifice untold millions at the altar of international agrarianism. That is the meaning of it."

The Vorwarts says: "A tariff war begun on the United States by Europe, would be arrested by closing the markets of the United States to American goods. The first count of the measure of the powerful, big republic across the ocean would be the embracing of all American countries, including the English colonies there, into a pan-American tariff union, by which the United States would create large and assured fields for supply and sale and would narrow the export of their adversaries still further."

The Cologne Gazette, discussing the continuance of the deficit in the receipts of the United States, says: "The new office of Commissioner Kassar (the United States reciprocity commissioner), under these circumstances, appears to be more than a regular recruiting office to induce nations to come there, for commercial treaties would of course stimulate the imports of the United States and consequently the tariff receipts."

J. E. Willard, a resident of Berlin and a nephew of Miss Frances E. Willard, has started on an expedition to Bokhara and Asiatic Russia, for the purpose of studying the habits of criminals and vagrants. The Russian government has furnished him with free transportation throughout the empire and the Russian newspapers commend the enterprise.

## BURNED AT THE STAKE

A Negro Waylays and Murders a White Lad—He is taken from the Sheriff's Possession—Chained to a Tree and Burned to Death (Special to The Messenger.)

Southport, N. C., November 27.—During the fall a party of farmers had been mullet fishing on Cherry Grove beach, near Little River, S. C. On Monday, November 15th, one of the farmers' boy by the name of Stephens, left for home on Waccamaw river with an ox and cart carrying a package of money. The father, Stephens, went home the following Friday, but found nothing had been heard of his son since he had left the beach, his mother supposing the boy was still with his father.

A party was immediately organized and the woods were searched, and finally on Tuesday, November 23rd, the poor boy's body was found in the woods full of shot and covered with bows and pine straw, about ten miles from the beach and eight miles from Little River, S. C.

It was learned that a negro man, named Nathan Willis, had borrowed a gun and left the beach shortly after Stephens' son had departed for home. A posse was organized by the sheriff and Willis was tracked about thirty miles to Town Creek, N. C., where he was found on last Wednesday, having in his possession Stephens' ox, cart, clothes, and hat full of shot holes. He was taken into custody by the sheriff and posse and carried back on Thanksgiving day into South Carolina.

Reports came in today that Willis was taken from the sheriff on Thursday night by a mob of infuriated farmers and carried off into the woods. The negro was then chained between two box-faced pine trees. Lightwood was piled around him and he was burned to death and thus paid the penalty for his awful crime.

The place is so far in the country that further details cannot be learned.

## In Wake Jail for Protection

Raleigh, N. C., November 27.—John J. Barnes, the white man of Rocky Mount who was sentenced to seven years for attempting to outrage Miss Cora Yarborough, a young woman who lived in his family, was sent to jail here today by Judge Timberlake. He appealed and \$2,000 bond was required. This he cannot give. Feeling against him is said to be high. Barnes declines to be interviewed and says he will not say a word about his case, but that the newspapers have misrepresented him. The evidence against him was direct, in fact he confessed his attempt to the four men who arrived in time to save Miss Yarborough from outrage.

## Gems for State Museum

Raleigh, N. C., November 27.—The collection of North Carolina gems made by the late Professor J. A. D. Stevenson of Statesville, is secured for the state museum by Secretary Ramsey and ex-Secretary Bruner. Only one collection is so fine, that of Colonel Dement, of Pennsylvania.

Among the arrivals today was J. C. Stevenson, of Wilmington.

Wake County Teachers' association was formed here today.

## Canada's Reply

Ottawa, Ont., November 27.—The reply of the Canadian government to the proposition that the Canadians should stop killing seals for a year beginning January first, indicates that it is not possible to comply with the proposal, as every British subject has a right to engage in pelagic sealing unless prohibited by imperial decree, which can only be issued by authority of the imperial parliament, and parliament will not meet until February. The Canadians suggest that the proposed joint commission be appointed and meet at once; when, upon conclusion of negotiations upon the half dozen questions at issue, including the sealing question, the necessary legislation could be secured from the British parliament and the suspension of pelagic sealing go into effect in the spring.

It is authoritatively stated here that the United States first proposed to pay the Canadian government a lump sum of money to extinguish pelagic sealing, a proposal which Sir Wilfrid Laurier refused.

## To Demand the Premier's Resignation

Berlin, November 27.—Dispatches which have been received here today from members of the Austrian reichsrath say Emperor Francis Joseph intends to demand the resignation of Count Radeni, the Austrian premier, to dissolve the reichsrath and to order new elections.

A private dispatch received from Vienna says that Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), while being forcibly ejected from the lower house of the reichsrath, was struck a severe blow by a Czech delegate.

## MARTIN THORN

### MAKES A STATEMENT AS TO GULDENSUPPE'S MURDER

He Says Mrs. Nack Planned and Accomplished the Murder—He Shot and Slain the Man in the Affair—He Describes Her Disinfecting the Corpse. Mrs. Nack's Testimony True, With the Names of the Criminal Parties Revealed.

New York, November 27.—The following statement, signed by Martin Thorn, is published in an evening paper today:

"When I go on the stand Monday morning I will tell the true and complete story of the crime for which I am now being tried for my life. My lawyer has advised me to conceal nothing and, with the help of God, I will not."

"Martin Thorn is just a man with vices and virtues like any other, and with the love of life just as strong within him as in any of those who say he sinned because he loved an unworthy woman—loved and trusted and shielded her until he was in the very shadow of the electric chair; loved her until she swore away his existence to save her own, to save herself from the consequences of her own act—the killing of the man whom she said she feared, because of his knowledge of other crimes."

"Augusta Nack planned and accomplished the murder of William Guldensuppe. When I got to the Woodside cottage that Saturday morning she met me at the door and said: 'I have got Guldensuppe up stairs. He is dead.' 'She had shot him in the face and stabbed him in the breast,' she said. 'Before she cut the body up, but in the doorway, and she was out of sight of the people on the street at the time, half way up stairs. I knew nothing of her purpose that day. She had asked me to come to Woodside. I went there and when I arrived she told me that she had killed Guldensuppe, and that all her trouble was over. For a long time I hardly knew what to do. Mrs. Nack asked me to help her cut the body up. I hesitated, but could not make up my mind. 'You have got to help me get rid of it,' she said, 'or both of us will get into trouble. All you have got to do is to help.' 'At last I helped her to carry the body to the bath tub. It was very heavy. Guldensuppe was dead. He was not breathing when we put him in the bath tub. Mrs. Nack did the cutting while I held the body. First, she cut the head off, then she took the saw and sawed the trunk in two and then the legs. She was afraid the saw would go through the wrong place in the body, but she finally got the right place. She mentioned at the time that it was a good thing she knew something about surgery, or else it would be impossible to get rid of the body properly. Before she cut the body up, she took the head off, then she took the saw and sawed the trunk in two and then the legs. She was afraid the saw would go through the wrong place in the body, but she finally got the right place. She mentioned at the time that it was a good thing she knew something about surgery, or else it would be impossible to get rid of the body properly."

"It was nothing but my love for Mrs. Nack that got me into all this trouble. I helped her get rid of the dead body to shield her and to save her from being arrested."

"Everybody has lied about me in this case, principally because I have not talked or explained. They say I told Gortha that I killed Guldensuppe. It is a lie. I told him that Mrs. Nack killed him. They say I offered to confess to Captain O'Brien so I could get free. That is another lie. I told Captain O'Brien something of a private nature that did not concern the case intimate. I gave him permission to speak now. He will clear me. Now they say, too, that I threatened to murder William Guldensuppe. Yes; I said I would kill him before he killed me. He almost killed me and threatened my life every time he mentioned my name to Mrs. Nack. Augusta told me so and told me to look out and have a pistol to shoot him, but not to do it in her house. She would get in trouble, she said. I thought she told me that because she loved me. I now know she favored Guldensuppe and waited to have me kill him so she would not suffer."

"Mrs. Nack told the jury that I committed the murder in just the way she actually did it herself. She turned everything around. She reversed the whole story, accusing me of just what she did. Her lawyers will not let her go on and testify against me, because they know that I can prove her a liar—can prove that she herself killed Guldensuppe because he knew of other crimes she had committed and because she was afraid that Guldensuppe would kill her for having had anything to do with me. I can ask that woman questions that she cannot answer without showing conclusively that she has sworn to lies; and what is more, I have witnesses to corroborate me."

[Signed.] MARTIN THORN.

There is every probability that the case of Thorn will go to the jury not later than Wednesday next and possibly Tuesday night. William F. Howe, Thorn's attorney, has promised to finish his side of the case on Monday. Thorn will testify in his own behalf and accuse Mrs. Nack of killing Guldensuppe. Other witnesses for the defense will probably be Mrs. Zeigler, of West Farms, of whom, it is alleged, Mrs. Nack, with Guldensuppe, wanted to hire a house, the negotiations failing because the house did not have a sewer, and Herman Nack, Mrs. Nack's husband. It is a question whether Nack will be allowed to testify against his wife when she is put on trial for her life. It is understood that after the defense closes Mrs. Nack will be called by the prosecution in rebuttal, to repeat her confession and accuse Thorn of the murder.

District Attorney Youngs did not want to put Mrs. Nack on the stand again, because she made an unfavorable impression on the jury at the first trial as she related the details of the horrible crime. If Mrs. Nack is called again as a witness for the state, it will be because the district attorney is compelled to take this course to offset the statement of Thorn when he charges her with the killing.

Mr. Youngs says the reason he closed the case for the state without calling Mrs. Nack as a witness, was because, in his opinion, the people had presented a case strong enough to convict Thorn without the woman's confession. District Attorney Oloft, of New York, concurs with Mr. Youngs in his opinion. When Thorn's fate has been decided Mrs. Nack's case will come up. It is generally supposed that she will be allowed to plead guilty, either to murder in the second degree, or manslaughter in the first degree. For murder in the second degree she would receive a sentence of imprisonment for life, and for manslaughter in the first degree the extreme penalty is twenty years.

## THE DISORDER CONTINUED

No Cessation in the Rioting in the Austrian Reichsrath—The Sitting Again Adjourned Yesterday—Ugly Feeling Among the Populace—Rioters Arrested.

Vienna, November 27.—The beer garden scenes in the lower house of the reichsrath were continued today. When the president of the house, Dr. Abrahamovics, appeared, there was a chorus of "Shame upon you," from the leftists, accompanied by a deafening noise of whistles and slamming of desk lids. Many of the leftists gathered in front of the president's platform, shouting and blowing tin trumpets and flutes, while the president was ringing his bell for order. This scene lasted about a quarter of an hour, during which time the president quietly remained seated. Then he suspended the sitting.

As President Abrahamovics was leaving the house, a number of leftists pelted him with paper balls. Thereupon the president returned and stood up unopposed. The house was filled with the noise caused by trumpet blowing and handclapping upon the part of the rightists and other disturbance. After waiting ten minutes and the uproar continuing, the president left the platform. During his absence the noise was not abated. Dr. Wolff, the German nationalist leader, and one of the suspended members of the house, entered about that time, but was forcibly ejected by the police, to which he offered a violent resistance. According to one account, Dr. Wolff had to be gagged and was afterward bundled into a cab and taken to the police station.

At about 10:40 o'clock the vice president appeared and declared the sitting closed, adding that the date of the next session would be communicated to the members of the house by letter. Of the fifty-one persons arrested during the street demonstration here yesterday, thirteen have been sent before the provincial tribunal charged with causing an illegal assemblage and with holding up the authorities to contempt. One was charged with public violence; ten were denounced to the public prosecutor for trespassing; five will be tried for interfering with official acts; fifteen have been fined and one person has been acquitted. The cases of the rest have not yet been decided.

Later in the day Dr. Wolff was released on bail. His case will be referred to the provincial court, before which body he will be charged with public violence.

A delegation of the opposition leaders of all sections waited upon Count Badeni, the premier, before today's session of the lower house and urged him to put an end to the embroglio. Count Badeni told the leaders that there would be no sitting of the house on Monday if today's session was quiet.

Dr. Lueger, the anti-semitic burgomaster of Vienna, also visited the premier and represented to him the dangerous temper of the populace, saying that the people were becoming more and more excited and that something must be done if serious trouble was to be avoided.

After today's session the majority's parliamentary committee met and resolved to defer planning its course until the government communicated its intention to the house.

A crowd of students during the afternoon assembled on the reichsrathstrasse, and indulged in demonstrations until they were dispersed by the police.

## Determined to Hang Durrant

San Francisco, November 27.—Acting Attorney General Carter has received word from Attorney General Fitzgerald to the effect that after the present legal quibbles have been decided he will advise Warden Hale to carry out the execution of Theodore Durrant, regardless of any new legal proceeding that may be instituted by Durrant's attorney. Durrant will be hanged as soon as the controversy now pending is settled, after which the attorney general of the state believes no legal step can accomplish delay in the proposed execution.

## New Po masters

Washington, November 27.—The following fourth-class postmasters in North Carolina were appointed today: Bank, Joe S. Bandy; Churchland, L. F. Barnes; Coddie, B. W. Press; Millers Creek, Reuben F. Wyatt; Old Hundred, John W. Woodward; Paw Creek, T. J. Saddler; Stewart, P. R. Cameron; Summerville, Mrs. Cora C. Bryan; Wakefield, L. W. Robertson; Winnie, Robert L. Bryan.

## A TRAMP'S REVENGE

### SHOOTS AN ENGINEER FOR PUTTING HIM OFF THE TRAIN.

The Governor Offers a Reward for His Arrest—Burglars in Raleigh—Populists Not Willing to Discuss Politics—Russell Long to Get Out of Reach of Newspaper Men—Much Cotton Yet in the Field. Merchants Indicted in Rowan for Selling Cigarettes to Minors.

Messenger Bureau.

Raleigh, N. C., November 27.

Governor Russell offers \$400 reward for the capture of the unknown tramp who yesterday shot and mortally wounded Engineer L. M. Bumgardner, at Fletcher's, Henderson county. A telegram sent the governor says this tramp, in company with another, was put off the train three times as the train was leaving Fletcher's. The last time Engineer Bumgardner went back to aid the conductor. It was then the tramp shot him and fled.

Three convicts from Granville arrived at the penitentiary today.

Editor Robert M. Furman, of the new morning democratic paper here, The Post, was asked this morning what would be that paper's politics. He replied: "Straight democratic. This fills the bill. I cannot say more before our paper appears Wednesday."

Burglars made a daring raid last night at the home of John M. Smith here. He shot one of them.

A western republican paper makes the astounding assertion that the democrats are responsible for the condition of things under the present state administration, as they hold most of the offices. In fact the only democrats in office are the superintendents of state institutions.

The populist leaders are remarkably averse to talking politics now. They are by no means sure of their footing.

The social event of the coming week here is the marriage at Christ church of the late Major R. S. Tucker, daughter of the late Major R. S. Tucker, to Mr. Will Williamson, the owner of the Pilot cotton mills.

Governor Russell left for Wilmington today, to return Tuesday. He said this morning that he wished to know some way to get away from newspaper men and your correspondent suggested that he try a balloon. He laughed and said that might be a good idea. Nothing was said about a parachute.

Quite a lot of cotton is yet in the fields, despite the positive assertions of the farmers that they would pick it all by the middle of October. The fact is the crop is far larger than they were willing to admit.

State Auditor Ayer enthusiastically endorses the proposed state textile school and so writes the committee. He says that even a small beginning will lead to its success and to state aid for it.

The State Teachers' Association is pressing the matter of uniting the teachers of this state and those of Georgia, South Carolina and Tennessee into an inter-state association. Much correspondence is in progress.

Greensboro now claims the foot ball championship of North Carolina.

Very heavy rain fell last night. It was greatly needed by the farmers.

Interest in the recently discovered graphite mines in McDowell county is great.

The action of the grand jury of Rowan in indicting nineteen merchants for selling cigarettes to minors may have a good effect. So far convictions for this offence have been few. It does not appear that there is any abatement of the smoking of cigarettes by small boys.

Among the social functions of the coming week will be a eucere party given by Miss Sophie Busbee on Monday evening, complimentary to her guest, Miss Eliza Bellamy, of Wilmington.

## Senators Say Cuba Must Be Recognized

New York, November 27.—The World says: Dispatches to The World from many leading members of the United States senate indicate stormy times over Cuba as soon as the senate meets, a week from tomorrow. Nearly a score of senators are reported to have already written resolutions favoring either intervention by the United States or immediate recognition of the Cuban belligerency.

Senator William E. Mason, of Illinois, says: "I am a republican and I believe in carrying out the promises of my party. We promised to interfere to stop the war giving independence to Cuba. Anything less than that is worse than bad faith on our part."

Senator Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, says: "Congress owes it to civilization to recognize the independence of Cuba."

Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, says: "I favor giving Cuba the rights of belligerency, but will not introduce any resolution. My impression is that the senate will act on its own responsibility."

Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, says: "We in the senate have done all that is necessary. We have passed a resolution granting belligerent rights to the Cubans. I do not say that we have done all that we should do, but that we have done all that we can do. I believe the house would pass our resolution by an overwhelming majority if it got a chance to do so, but I do not suppose they will get a chance to vote for it. I consider our treatment of the Cuban question cowardly and the meanest thing we have done in years."

Senator Jeter C. Pritchard, of North Carolina, says: "I am in favor of giving belligerent rights, but am not prepared to say I favor absolute independence. I do not understand that the president will urge non intervention."

## Will Help to Prove Durrant's Innocence

Little Rock, Ark., November 27.—Judge E. M. Merriman, of this city, who, in 1893 defended J. E. Blanthier, in a case in which he was charged with sending a Chicago concern, and who afterwards had an extensive business acquaintance with the murderer, says that he can positively identify Blanthier's handwriting. He believes the alleged confession is genuine and will help to prove Theodore Durrant innocent of the charge of murder.

## Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



## CUBAN AUTONOMY.

The Terms of the Decree, Just Issued, Setting Forth the Principles of Self Government Granted Cuba.

Madrid, November 27.—The official Gazette this morning publishes the royal decrees granting autonomy for Cuba and Porto Rico.

Article one explains the principles of the future government of the two islands.

Article two declares that the government of each island shall be composed of an insular parliament divided into two chambers, while a governor general representing the home government will exercise in its name the supreme authority.

Article three declares that the faculty of making laws on colonial affairs rests with the insular chambers and the governor general.

Article four directs that the insular representation shall be composed of two bodies with equal powers, viz: A chamber of representatives and a council of administration.

Article five provides that the council of administration shall consist of thirty five members, of whom eighteen shall be elected and seventeen be nominated by the home government.

Article six provides that the members of the council of administration must be Spaniards at least 35 years of age, who were born in the island or who have resided there continuously for four years. It specifies numerous officials such as senators, president of courts and of chambers of commerce and other bodies as eligible to election to the council.

Article seven, to be judged by the council with nominations and the conditions of election of councils.

Article fifteen empowers the throne, or the governor general, to dissolve, suspend or dissolve the chambers with obligation to reassemble them within three months.

Article sixteen to twenty-eight deal with the procedure of the chambers and grant immunity to members.

Article twenty-nine empowers the insular parliament to receive the governor's oath and make effective the responsibility of the secretaries forming the governor's council. Secretaries may be impeached by the chambers, in which case they are to be judged by the council of administration. Negotiations for treaties of commerce are to be made by the home government with the assistance of the secretaries of the island.

Article thirty-nine confers upon parliament the imposing of customs duties.

Article forty deals with the commercial relations of the island with the peninsula, and provides that no import or export tax may be made to the prejudice of the production of either of the island's staples, sugar and tobacco.

Article forty-one confers upon parliament the right to grant favorable treatment in regard to similar articles coming from abroad and the same will be done for production of the island entering Spain, the differential duty in no case to exceed 35 per cent.

The remainder of the decree, explaining the governor general's powers. He will exercise supreme command, be responsible for the preservation of order, have free power to nominate officials and his secretaries; he will punish and execute the laws and decrees, international treaties and conventions, etc., and will have the power of pardoning, suspending constitutional guarantees and ordering a state of siege, should circumstances require it.

New York, November 27.—Thomas Estrada Palma, the Cuban delegate in this city, speaking today on the terms of the autonomy decrees, said: "These preparations were scorned in advance of their presentation. They can receive no consideration now. While Cuba it is as it has been since the war began, and will be until it ends—independence or death."

## Rioting in Austrian Cities

Vienna, November 27.—Throughout the evening the police were obliged repeatedly to disperse the political crowds which gathered in the Ringstrasse between the parliament houses and the university building. In front of the former a crowd numbering 2,000, principally students, assembled and hooted and groaned at the police, finally attacking the officers with stones. Eventually the police were ordered to clear the streets, which they did with drawn swords.

At Gratz, the capital of Styria, a band of students and other young men started to parade the street, but were prevented by the police from carrying out their intention and compelled to disperse. Later in the evening a riotous crowd of workmen assembled in the business quarter of the town and began to break windows and commit other excesses. Four companies of infantry and a squadron of cavalry were summoned to the scene of the disturbances. Upon arrival the infantry were assailed with a shower of stones and were compelled to fire upon the mob, killing one and wounding five of the rioters. The injured four were suffering from bayonet thrusts. Several police officers also were hurt. Today's disorder continued until shortly before midnight, when the streets were cleared and a military patrol of the town was established. Later reports from Gratz say that two civilians were killed and two others seriously wounded in the encounter between the soldiers and the mob, in which the infantry charged the mob with fixed bayonets.

The diseases cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla are many, because most ailments disappear as soon as the blood is enriched and purified by it.